Indiana State Sentinel. WEEKLY EDITION. ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 13, 1846. Our Terms. The following will hereafter be the permanent term of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel: (27 Payments to be made always in advance. Three copies, one year, 5.00 Five copies, one year, 8.00

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To Correspondents. J. H., Lesville, Ia. Youts of the 5th, with the names of 24 new sub-The River and Harbor Bill.

The following are the items of the bill for the im provement of rivers and harbors, which recently passed Congress, and to which the President refused

his sanction : Breakwater structure at Burlington, Lake Cham-Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Steam Dredges, Lake Champlain, Port Ontario Harbor, Oswego Harbor, -- Big Sodus Bay, Lake Ontario, Little Sodus Bay, Lake Outario, Genessee River, Oak Orchard Harbor. Diedge beat, Lake Outario and River St. Lawrence, Buffalo Harbor, -Dunkirk Harbor, -Erie Harbor, -Grand River Harbor, Cleveland Harbor, Sandusky City, River Rasin, Lake Erie dredge boat, St. Clair flats, Grand River Harbor, Lake Michigan, Mouth Kalamazoo River, -St. Joseph Harbor, -Michigan City Harbor, Racine, Little Fort, Southport, Milwaukie, Chicago, and dredge boat, in all, St Louis Harbor, -Stanford Ledge, Maine, Boston Harbor, Providence. -

Newcastle, Delaware,

Delaware breakwater,

Port Penn. .

Newark Bay,

Baltimore City,

Havre de Grace,

Savannah Harbor. Hudson River, above and below Albany, Great Wood Hole Harbor, Massachusetts, -Ohio River, above the Falls, Ohio, below the Falls at Louisville, including Arkansat, Mississippi, and Missouri, -Completing or repairing works on the Atlantic, President, in which he gives his reasons for vetoing the bill. It is greatly to be regretted that some of the proposed appropriations were such as cannot be justified on the ground of principle or expediency. Such, for instance, as that for "the St. Louis harbor." The river is naturally running away from the

city, and the property holders there desire that its course shall be restrained and directed to suit their interest at the public expense. If such an appropriation were made for St. Louis, there could be no good reason why similar favors should not be conferred upon every other river town; and they all would be very ready to put in their claims. It would be impossible for the government to raise money enough, by any process of taxation, to answer the demands which under such circumstances would certainly be made on the Treasury. Vet, strangely enough, it was stated in debate, that the sum for the St. Louis har bor had been estimated and approved by the War

But while we agree with the President that the General Government cannot legitimately prosecute works of local internal improvement, we do not think that any distinction should be made in the protection of our foreign and internal commerce. The idea is

ludicrous! So far as the West is concerned, how

could we have foreign without internal commerce?

The rivers and lakes are just as much entitled to the supervision and care of the General Government as the ocean is; to the same extent and no more. Mr. Douglass of Illinois took the right ground on this right to protect commerce on the rivers, lakes, and doubt not, will deeply regret this bereavement. point when he said that "all distinctions between the the ocean must be repudiated. There is no reason for such distinction, and the very suggestion of it is odious from its palpable injustice. We must meet the government."

It seems to us that when Western politicians can find some such common ground of union as here indicated, and can avoid mere local improvements, we shall no longer be troubled by Presidential vetoes.

the vote in the House was as follows:

Aves-Messis. Al bott, John Quincy Adams, Arnold, Ashmith, Caleb B. Smith, Stanton, Stewart, St. John, Strobm, politics" is a great hobby with weak-brained men. Thibodesux, Thomason, Berj Thompson, James Chompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Tilden, Tiumbo, Vinton,

Heralson, Harmanson, Hilliard, Hoge, Isaac E. Holmes, Hop-kins, George S. Houston, Edmund W. Hobard, Hunter, Jemes H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Presson King, Lawrence, and gains on the Whigs in Vigo.

Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, Combined the Whight of Leake, Lumpkin, Maelay, McCleat, McClernand, McCor nell, McGrate, James McDowell, McKay, Barchay Martin, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen, Parish, Payne, Perry, Phelps, Pallsbary, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtette, Sawter, paraded through the streets of Alleghany city, accom-

should have voted against the bill.

So two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, as required by the constitution in such cases, the bill was

The Secretary of State has as yet furnished no official account of the votes polled at the late election for publication as he is required to do by law. This is the reason why we do not give the official report in our columns.

We disagree almost in Loto from our correspon dent S. on the subject of Capital punishment. I some other correspondent does not relieve us from the task, we shall examine some of his arguments on the gest favorable occasion.

The Democratic Majority.

Contrary to our first expectations, it now appears likely that the majority for Gov. Whiteomb will exceed that given for President Polk, and come quite up Adams, to 2500. The aggregate vote however will fall off very Allen, much. There was no excitement to cause the people to turn out in full strength, and it is not improbable that if the Whig papers had been less abusive, Gov. Boone, W. might have been defeated by the apathy of our Carroll,

In view of the majority for Governor, it is hard to reconcile ourselves to the probable loss of the House Chaton Ten copies, one year, 15.00 of Representatives. We are entitled by our party Twenty copies, one year, directed to one person, 20.00 strength to a majority in that House, but by the election of Whigs in such strong democratic counties as (Published three times a week during the session.) Johnson, Clark, &c., it is lost to us. The democracy Delaware, of some of the counties had local difficulties, it appears, which could only be adjusted at the polls-the court of last resort in politics. It "knocks us out of Floyd, tion as you desire. We thank you for your friendly seal in our favor. the books," probably, for the State Printing; but Franklin, who it will knock in is a much harder matter to de- Fulton, eide upon. If me don't work for the State, however, Gibson, we shall have an opportunity to work a great deal Greene, harder for the people. The whigs can't hinder us Hamilton, from doing that.

The next Legislature has also to elect a State Au- Hendricks, - \$15,000 ditor and State Treasurer, as well as State Printer. Huntington, 15,000 We don't believe however that a small Whig majori- Jackson, ty will turn out the present incumbents of those offispectacle of a State which has for three years given a Johnson, 20,000 clear democratic popular majority, with a majority of Knox, 7,000 the executive and legislative offices in the hands of Kosciusko, 50 000 the Whigs. Verily, the Whigs know how to get Lake, into and keep office, whether the people are willing Lawrence, or not.

THE VETO POWER .- In the judgment of the Intel- Marshall, ligencer, says the Washington "Union," the veto Miami, power which the constitution has lodged in the Presi- Monroe, dent is a "one man power," unsuitable in a "republic." The founders of our institutions thought otherwise. They regarded the veto power as a preroga- Ohio, 40,000 tive conferred upon the President in his character as a Owen, representative of the whole people, and to be wielded Parke, 25 000 at once in defence of the constitution, and in protection Pike, of the rights of minorities. The share of the Execu- Perter, 15,000 tive in legislation stands upon precisely the same gen-5,000 eral reason of policy, as that which divides the legislative power into two houses, constituted upon a whol-75 000 ly different basis of representation. The House of Rush; Representatives has one constituency. The Senate 20 000 has another constituency. And the President has a Spencer. 50,000 third constituency, distinct from either of the others. 4.450 The will of each of these constituencies is represent- Sullivan. 80,000 ed in every law which passes both houses of Congress Switzerland, - 240,000 and receives the Executive sanction. Taken together, Tipton, - 80,000 these three constituencies make up a close approxi- Union, We publish in another column the message of the with this object a substantial right of veto upon any Vigo, law was given to each of the three co-ordinate branch- Waba-b, es of the government, which must concur in every act Warrick. of legislation. To call the Presidential veto a "one man power," is just as absurd as it would be to call Wells, the Senate a "fifty-four-man power." In either case White, the power is popular power, delegated and organized by the constitution. But this circumstance is most remarkable-that whether it be a "one-man power" or not, the veto has almost always been exerted in such a manner as to prevent that one man from se- Allen, A. W. and H., Wm. Rockhill, curing to himself more patronage and power. Mr. Bartholomew and J., H. H. Barbour, Polk's veto to-day, for instance, arrests the power of Brown and M. spending near one and a half millions of dollars, un- Cass, M. and W., der his eye, with a corresponding number of officers Carroll and Clinton, or boards, who could be subject to his patronage.

> Two of the most distinguished editors of Illinois have recently deceased. Dr. MATLACK, of the Nauvoo Eagle, a new paper which was, under his direction, advancing to great popularity, and who was Fountain, formerly an associate of Horace Greely in the "New Grant and D., Yorker;" and WILLIAM WALTERS, for many years Gibson, P. and D. the Editor of the State Register. The latter had but recently enrolled himself as a private in one of the Henry, Hancock and M., volunteer companies from Illinois, and proceeded to the place of rendezvous. He was subsequently appointed a commissary by the President, and while at Jefferson, St. Louis preparing to attend to the duties thus de- Lawience, volved on him, he was taken ill and died. His re- Laporte, P. and L., mains, we learn by the Reporter, were to be taken to Illinois for interment. The citizens of Illinois, we Montgomery,

The Union of the 6th, in relation to certain Parke, rumors, says: We are not advised that any messenger has arrived from Mexico, or that any overture Ripley, Randolph, B. and . broad question boldly, whether Congress has the right, has been made by her to the government at Washingunder the Constitution, to protect commerce on our ton. What prospect there may be for peace, and at Switzerland and O., navigable waters? and if so, it must apply to all alike. what period it may be effected, we cannot undertake St. Joseph, M. and F., Lot Day, Tippecanoe, G. S. Orth, The West will never submit to an odious and unjust to conjecture; though it is certain that the President discrimination, which lavishes millions on the sea- will make good his repeated declarations to conclude Vigo, S. and C., bord, and excludes the lakes and rivers from all par- a peace, as soon as he can do so consistently with the Warren, &c., ticipation. They must all be placed on the same rights of the United States. But it is equally certain Wayne, footing and share alike in the favors and burdens of that these public and repeated allusions of the Whigs Washington, to peace, and their desire to obtain it by relaxing the energetic prosecution of the war, are unfortunately

The N. Y. News justly remarks that "vulgar, Adams and Wells. On the question of the passage of the bill, the Pre- weak and narrow minds are continually devising homisident's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, lies upon the terrible unintellectuality and debasing Blackford and Jay, tendencies of partisan politics. They forget that this Boone, mun, Blanchard, Bowlin, Brinkerhoff, Wm. W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Catheart, John G. Chapman, Constable, Cranston, Culver, G. Davis, DeMott, Dixon, Douglass, able men, and sends into obscurity its bad ones. Clark, Edsail, Elisworth, John H. Ewing, Faran, Foot, Foster, Giles, Goodyear, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, Henley, Elias B. Holmes, Hongh, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Thos. Butler King, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Ligon, Long, McCletland, Joseph J. McDowell, McGaughey, McHenry, McIllvaine, Maish, Miller, Morris, Moseley, ter. "Politics" is defined as "the science of govern-Niven, Pettis, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathbun, Retfe, Julius ment." What would the science degenerate into if Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenek, Seamon, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Thomas there were no "parties?" This cant about "low Floyd,

Wentworth, White, Winthrop, Wood, Wright, and Young Clerk of the General Land office, by Dick Thompson, Greene, Hamilton, Name of the Name NAVS-Messes. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Atkinson, Bar-inger, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Bigs, James Black, James Black, Bayd, Brockenbrough, Bodhead, Burt, Reuben Albany Bulletin, edited by Barnett, and others of the Harrison hapman, Chase, Clarke, Coth, Collin, Crozier, Cutlom, same character,-must feel rich at the result of the Hendricks, Cunningtom, Daniel, Dobbie, Dockery, Dromgoole, Duntap, Late election! They showered their blackguardism Hun

Last evening an effigy of George M. Dallas was Pritsbary, Reid. Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtette, Sawter, Scammon, Seiden, Alexander D. Sims, Le nard H. Sims, Simpson, Strong, Toomos, Towns, Tredway, Wick, Williams, Wilmot, Woodward, Woodworth, and Yost—91.

Mr. Martin of Kentucky, who was absent when the roll was called, gave notice that if he had voted he should have voted against the bill. ghony city .- Pittsburgh Chronicle. Aug. 4.

> These effigy burners are taking the proper course to make Mr. Dallas President. Let them go ahead!

The President communicated the Oregon treaty as ratified by the British government, to the Senate, on the 6th. In the House, same day, a bill respecting Oregon territory was passed.

change in the cabinet, and with the free consent of all its members, as it was in March, 1845, so it will be in August, 1846.

For .- A fop in fine clothes is like a cinamon tree. the bark is worth more than the body.

ALGUST ELECTION, 1946.

Governor's Election.

114

347

1232 1009

177

1008 350 1180

150

78

523 703 1390

80

755

889

524

314

670

Senators.

W. W. Couner

Wm. Berry,

Jas. G. Read.

R. C. Clements,

Abram Cuppy,

J. S. Davis,

Geo. Berry.

John Zenor.

A. Jackson,

E. Murphey,

E D. English,

F. Hardin, S. Goodenow, A. T. Ellis,

A. L. Osborn

Wm. Stewart

A. D. Hamrick,

Jesse Morgan, H. J. Bowers,

S. Chenowith

Jas. H. Henry,

A. M. Bradbury,

D. P. Holloway, 5

Representatives.

Lawrence,

Madison,

Marshall and F ..

Porter and Lake,

Steuben and Dekalb, 0

Switzerland and O.,

White, Pulaski, &c.

Tip, ecanoe,

Vanderburgh,

Washington,

Warrick

Wayne,

preponderates.

Baldwin, deceased.

Marion,

Montoe,

Owen, Parke,

Perry,

Putnam, Randolph

Scott, Shelby,

Pike,

E. D. Logan,

Those in Italies are new members.

Dixon Milligan,

P. M. Parks,

John Beard.

M. Marsh. A. F. Allison, W. H Stockwell,

R. Winchell,

B. B. Edmonston,

. A. Verbrike,

Jas. P. Midikin,

P. Waters,

C. Taher.

Daviess and M.,

Elkhart, &c.,

Whit.

181 80

347 155

169 597 757

929 1100 1391

814 53 802

973 666

81 131

302 124 1249

1208

1075

40

510

837

823 1334

344

1252

1835

1009

1019

1715 199 276

673

1540 818

1060 1580

1015

601 779

2321

67,867

1845.

The Veto.

We copy the Message of the President giving his reasons for not signing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as it appears in the Union of the 3d inst.

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The Veto.

We copy the Message of the President giving his reasons for not signing the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, as it appears in the Union of the 3d inst.

The Message of the President giving his sanction the bill with such provisions, would be to concede the principle that the federal government possesses the power to expend the public money in a general system of internal improvements, limited in its extent only by the July 14. John Barnett was executed at Schenece.

visions, and the variety of objects of improvement which may enable me to do so. it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be exactioned and become a law, what practical constitutional restraint can hereafter be imposed upon the most extended system of internal improvements by the federal government in all parts of the Union. The constitution has not, in my judgment, conferred upon the federal government the power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money from the treasury for that pur
it embraces, many of them of a local character, it is difficult to conceive, if it shall be exactioned and become a federal government at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which states, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the rightful authority of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will be a different opinion of the States, but its inevitable tendency is, to embrace objects for the expenditure of the public money, which are local in their character, benefitting but few at the expense of the common treasury of the whole. It will be a different opinion of the states, objects for the expenditure of the publi pose. That this bill assumes for the federal government the right to exercise this power, cannot, I think, be doubted. The approved course of the government, and the deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have de-

The general proposition that the federal government does not possess this power is so well settled, and has for which have with their own means constructed their own of that office be called "Legal Murder!!" Must he which it is sustained. Nor do I deem it necessary, after appropriations for similar improvements in other States. the full and elaborate discussions which have taken place before the country on this subject, to do more than state the general considerations which have satisfied me of the unconstitutionality and inexpediency of the exercise of inexpedient, and who, while they equally contribute to verse now, as in the days of Noah, "at the hand of

such a power. are expressly granted in the constitution, or are properly incident to the expressly granted powers, and necessary to a question arises concerning a particular power, the first question is, whether the power be expressed in the constitution. If it be, the question is decided. If it be not exan incident to an expressed power, and necessary to its execution. If it be, it may be exercised by Congress. If it be not, Congress cannot exercise it." It is not pretended to the settled portions of the settled portions. ed that there is any express grant in the constitution conferring on Congress the power in question. Is it then an incidental power, necessary and proper for the execution of any of the granted powers? All the granted powers, it is confidently affirmed, may be effectually executed without the aid of such an incident. "A power to be incidental must not be exercised for ends which make it a principal or substantive power, independent of the principal power to which it is an incident." It is not enough defended, tends imperceptibly to a consolidation of power in a government intended by its framers to be thus limited in its authority. "The obvious tendency and inevitable result of a consolidation of the States into one sovereignty would be to transform the republican system of the United States into a monarchy." To guard against the assumption of all powers which encroach upon the reserved sovereignty of the States, and which consequently tend to consolidation, is the duty of all the true friends of our political system. That the power in question is not properly an incident to any of the granted powers, I am fully satisfied; but if there were doubts on this subject, experience has demonstrated the wisdom of the rule that all the functionaries of the federal government-should abstain from the exercise of all questionable or doubtful powers. If an enlargement of the powers of the federal government should be deemed proper, it is safer and wiser to appeal to the States and the people in the mode prescribed by the constitution for the grant desired, than to assume its exercise without an amendment of the constitution. If Congress does not possess the general power to construct works of internal improvement within the States, or to appropriate money

from the treasury for that purpose, what is there to exempt some, at least, of the objects of appropriation included in this bill from the operation of the general rule ! This bill assumes the existence of the powers and in some of its provisions asserts the principle, that Congress may exercise it as fully as though the appropriations which it proposes were applicable to the construction of roads and canals. If there be a distinction in principle, it is not perceived and should be clearly defined. Some of the objects of appropriation contained in this bill are local in their character, and lie within the limits of a single State; and though in the language of the bill, they are called harbors, they are not connected with foreign commerce, nor are they places of refuge or shelter for our navy, or commercial a creek, or a shallow inlet on our coast, a harbor, cannot confer the authority to expend the public money in its ping. These are safeguards placed in existing channels of navigation. After the long acquiescence of the govern-ment through all preceding administrations, I am not disposed to question or disturb the authority to make appropriations for such purposes.

When we advance a step beyond this point, and in addition to the establishment and support, by appropriations val from this bill. from the treasury, of light-houses, beacons, buoys, piers, and other improvements within the bays, inlets, and harhors on our ocean and lake coasts, immediately connected with our foreign commerce, and attempt to make improvements in the interior at points unconnected with foreign commerce, and where they are not needed for the protecations may not be made by the federal government.

restriction was not as satisfactory as could be desired, and orders on the subject. that much embarrassment may be caused to the executive department in its execution, by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects." This restriction, it was soon found, was subject to be evaded, and rendered Saturday, one from Boston and the other form North comparatively useless in checking the system of improve-ments which it was designed to arrest, in consequence of the facility with which ports of entry and delivery may be utility of the screw, or submerged propeller; and established by law upon the upper waters, and in some instances, almost at the head springs of some of the most and commercial men. The Cambria is considered privilege of annulling the first election, should the unimportant of our rivers, and at points on our coast pos-the fastest of the Cunard line; and has made the choice of the Sacred College be disagreeable to them. sessing no commercial importance, and not used as places shortest passage on record between the two countries. Cardinal Bernet, Archbishop of Aix, or the Cardinal of refuge and safety by our navy, and other shipping. It is said that the captains of both these splendid ves-Many of the ports of entry and delivery now authorized sels are determined not to go faster than on ordinary power in the name of the French government. This by law, so far as foreign commerce is concerned, exist on- occasions, and feel as much interested in the result is called the power of the "Veto," or "Exclusive." ly in the statute books. No entry of foreign goods is ever as others do. It will be a fair trial between the side The Exclusive can only be used once by each power made, and no duties are ever collected at them. No ex- wheels and the propeller. ports of American products bound for foreign countries, ever clear from them. To assume that their existence in the statute books as ports of entry or delivery warrant expenditures on the waters leading to them, which would be sissippi-where the judges are chosen by the people- posed to any ulterior election. Of the four powers, otherwise unauthorized, would be to assert the proposition, sets forth his qualifications for the office of Chancellor. Austria and France will probably alone exercise it. that the law-making power may engraft new provisions on the constitution. If the restriction to a sound one, it can only apply to the bays, inlets, and rivers connected with or leading to such ports as actually have foreign commerce; ports at which foreign importations arrive in bulk, paying the duties charged by law, and from which exports are the duties charged by law, and from which exports are leading Sundays: Mr. Maury, therefore, must have the Church. In whatever reasons, right or othermade to foreign countries. It will be found by applying the restriction thus understood to the bill under consideration, that it contains appropriations for more than twenty be emulated by a Turkish cadi or a Chinese man-Come of the counties gave very large majorities in favor of a State Convention - others as large objects of internal improvement, called in the bill harbors, darin—these functionaries being more noted for speed at places which have never been declared by law either ports of entry or delivery, and at which, as appears from against. We have not been able to ascertain which The U. S. Senate, on the 4th, confirmed the of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never of foreign merchandise, and from which there has never Oregon are said to be making considerable progress cause of her death. The stomach of the deceased nomination of Col. James Page, as Collector of the been a vessel cleared for a foreign country. It will be in civilization. They inhabit a desirable country, was submitted to Professor Douglass, to be tested by found that many of these works are new, and at places for the improvement of which appropriations are now for the first time proposed. It will be found, also, that the bill next in their habits than other tribes of Indians port of Philadelphia, and Judge Grier, of Pittsburgh, as Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge It appears by the letters from the "Army of Invabas not been established even a paper port of entry, and
sion," that the soldiers are gloriously swindled by the
Sutlers. One letter states, "I can positively buy
more in Mobile with fifty cents than with five dollars

THE CABINET.—The Union says there is to be no

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The Cabinet are gloriously swindled by the improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain

Expenses of Murder.

The Cabinet are gloriously swindled by the improved can benefit only the particular neighborhood in which they are situated. It will be found, too, to contain

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To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers," with the care which its importance demands, and now return the same to the House of Representatives is which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. The bill proposes to appropriate one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars to be applied to more than forty distinct and separate objects of improvement. On examining its provisions, and the variety of objects of improvement which

It not only leads to a consolidation of power in the federal government at the expense of the rightful authority

internal improvements to make from the common treasury be called a murderer! He being the minister of God, was given. Should the system of internal improvements

The federal constitution was wisely adapted in its pro- be called "legal murder!" rity. Some of the provisions of this bill are not subject to the objections stated, and did they stand alone I should not feel it to be my duty to withhold my approval.

If no constitutional objections existed to the bill, there are others of a serious nature which deserve some consideration. It appropriates between one and two millions of "exigences of the government shall require it." It would ces. seem to be the dictate of wisdom under such circumstances to husband our means, and not to waste them on comview to avoid the accumulation of a large public debt, the Should this bill become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevitably lead to large and annually ncreasing appropriations and drains upon the treasury, marine on the acean or lake shores. To call the mouth of for it is not to be doubted that numerous other localities

> With profound respect for the opinions of Congress, and ever anxious, as far as I can consistently with my responsibility to our common constituents, to co-operate the subject discussed in your paper. with them in the discharge of our respective duties, it is with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained, for the reasons which I have assigned, to withhold my appro-

JAMES K. POLK. WASHINGTON, August 3d, 1846.

More Volunteers required from Missouri .-Lieut. Hagner, of the U.S. Army, arrived at St. tion and security of our navy and commercial marine, the Louis on the 28th ult. direct from Washington. It is difficulty arises in drawing a line beyond which appropriordering Col. Baker's regiment of Illinois volunteers ers of Europe-Austria, France, Spain, and Portugal One of my predecessors, who saw the evil consequences to join General Kearney's command; that, in the -exercise each the privilege of a single veto on the of the system proposed to be revived by this bill, attempted to define this line by declaring that, "expenditures of South, he was then to deliver a requisition on Gov." this character" should be "confined below the ports of en- Edwards, for one regiment of Infantry, to take the try or delivery established by law !" Acting on this re- same direction. Lieut. Hagner left for Jefferson city striction, he withheld his sanction from a bill which had the same evening. As great despatch will have to exercise of this power. For an election, the suffrages passed Congress "to improve the navigation of the Wa- be used in raising and organizing this regiment, we of two-thirds of the Cardinals voting is requisite. In bash river." He was at the same time "sensible that this suppose the return mail will bring us the Governor's the Rome Souterraine, of Didier, a portion of which

Saturday, one from Boston and the other from New

neat in their habits than other tribes of Indians. coroner's jury therefore found a verdict of death by contains appropriations for rivers upon which there not Some missionaries have established schools among poison against her husband, and he was taken into Scriptures into their language. It is written with

here." There is nothing surprising about this. It is in accordance with immemorial usage.

EXPENSES OF MURDEA TRIALS.—The amount of the watch with the following note:

county checks issued to judges, jurors, constables, and the watch with the following note:

cal, natural advantages of another in its vicinity. Should

GENTLEMEN:-In your weekly paper of the 23d of

the murderer should not die. But there are also many of a different opinion, one of whom I frankly confess myself to be. And though our legislature, last winter, virtually abolished capital punishment in this State, I am not yet convinced that that act was a pro-

The rulers (in this country the people, the supreme power being lodged in them) "are God's minister's, It will produce combinations of local and sectional executioners of his will and of his rengeance, ordaininterests, strong enough, when united, to carry proposi- ed to wait upon him and to execute his mandates." tions for appropriations of public money which could not Inspiration bath said that the ruler " bareth not the of themselves, and standing alone, succeed, and cannot fail sword in vain." Is it not rational to conclude that if deliberately expressed judgment of the people, have denied the existence of such a power under the constitution. Several of my predecessors have denied its existence in the most solemn forms.

It must produce a disreputable acramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a the most solemn forms.

It must produce a disreputable acramble for the public money, by the conflict which is inseparable from such a system, between local and individual interests and the life he use it as God's "revenger to execute wrath if he use it as God's "revenger to execute wrath in the federal government in the federal governm In its operation it will be oppressive and unjust towards if he be a murderer, of necessity, God must also be a murderer!

I incline to the opinion that the Ruler of the unithe treasury, cannot consistently with their opinions en- every man's brother, will require the life of man." gage in the general competition for a share of the public I also think that now as 3000 years ago " the land of limited powers. Its powers are such, and such only as and in geographical extent, contributing its equal propor-tion of taxes to the support of the government, would, under the operation of such a system, be compelled to see is, that there is a decided majority of the people of their execution. In determining whether a given power has been granted, a sound rule of construction has been laid down by Mr. Madison. That rule is, that "whenever large of small sections instead of being applied to the disbursed, and often improvidently wasted for the advantage of small sections instead of being applied to the tage of small sections, instead of being applied to the the subject. But should we be found to be in the great national purposes in which all have a common inte- minority, "a decent respect for the opinions of this rest, and for which alone the power to collect the revenue portion of mankind," might suggest the propriety of a phraseology different from that of the above article.

with the increase of the number of the States, and the extension of the geographical limits of the settled portions of our country. With the increase of our numbers and the extension of our settlements, the local objects demanding appropriations of the public money for their improvement will be proportionately increased. In each case the death were beyond description; the mortal wounds expenditure of the public money would confer benefits, were inflicted on him by the murderer, on Friday evedirect or indirect, only on a section, while these sections ning, and after lingering in continued pain of the would become daily less in comparison with the whole, most excruciating character, until Monday evening, he The wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in expired, leaving a wife and five young children to mourn paf power to which it is an incident." It is not enough that it may be regarded by Congress as convenient, or that its exercise would advance the public weal. It must be necessary and proper to the execution of the principal expressed power to which it is an incident, and without which such principal power cannot be carried into effect. The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that withholding power over such objects from the federal their bereavement, and who were almost distracted on The whole frame of the federal constitution proves that the government which it creates was intended to be one of limited and specified powers. A construction of the constitution so broad as that by which the power in question is river in our country which might be supposed to promote executes wrath on him that does the foul murderous the agricultural, manufacturing, or commercial interests evil, and cleanses the land of the blood that was shed therein, by the blood of him that shed it, this must

visions to any expansion of our limits and population; And more. Those who are disposed to look at the and with the advance of the confederacy of the States in injury done the murdered, and sympathize with him the career of national greatness, it becomes the more ap- and his bereaved family, and faithfully (though it be parent that the harmony of the Union, and the equal a painful task) execute the high mandates of the ustice to which all its parts are entitled, require that the Ruler of the Universe against the murderer, they federal government should confine its action within the must be sneered at as in the extracts from the Brooklimits precribed by the constitution to its power and authoreferred to. Such things smack of infidelity more than of philanthropy. Because the popular current is setting somewhat in favor of abolishing capital punishment, that popular impulse, it seems to me, is seized upon to sow broad cast the seeds of infidelity dollars for objects which are of no pressing necessity; and under a guise of philanthropy. Do not understand this is proposed at a time when the country is engaged in a foreign war, and when Congress at its present session position to spread infidelity. I think it is inadverthas authorized a loan or the issue of treasury notes to ance in you—that you have not sufficiently reflected defray the expenses of the war, to be resorted to if the on the subject and become apprised of the consequen-

I know it is usual to denounce the advocates of capital punishment as Rev. Divines, "sanctified advoparatively unimportant objects, so that we may reduce the cates of death punishment" &c., because more of loan or issue of treasury notes which may become them-(and to their honor be it spoken)-have lifted necessary to the smallest practicable sum. It would seem their voices and pens to discuss the question rationalto be wise too, to abstain from such expenditures with a ly, than any other class. I do not belong to that class. belong, as you know, to the profession of the law. existence of which would be opposed to the interests of But if I can husband time enough from my necessary our people, as well as to the genius of our free institutions. business, I have obtained my own consent to contribute my mite to forming a correct public sentiment on the subject. I think it high time to take up the matter seriously, and not lie still till the jibes and jeers not embraced in its provisions, but quite as much entitled of a morbid and mock philanthropy prejudice the to the favor of the government as those which are embrac- public mind, and cause an incorrect public sentiment confer the authority to expend the public money in its improvement. Congress have exercised the power coeval to be placed on an equal footing with the constitution of establishing light-houses becomes with the constitution of establishing light-houses, beacons, buoys, and piers on our ocean and lake shores, for the purpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of afpurpose of rendering navigation safe and easy, and of af-fording protection and shelter for our navy and other ship-of meeting the accumulated demands upon it.

| People by faxition, to supply the treasury with the means of meeting the accumulated demands upon it. you. If you do not publish this communication, I shall take it as an intimation that you do not want

I am, gentlemen, Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THE PAPAL ELECTION .- Several of the papers have published, from the Courrier des Etats Unis, an interesting account of the ceremonial attendant upon the death, election, and inauguration of the Bishop of Rome. The account is defective, in omitting to state the material fact, that four of the Catholic powtion of one obnoxious candidate, and exclude him from the canvass; but each is confined to a single was a few years ago translated and republished in this country under another title, there is a graphic portraiture of the labors and struggles of the Conlave. The following paragraph, from the New York Freeman's Journal, refers to the interference of the temporal powers:

"At the election of Pope, four powers, namely-A REAL WORKING MAN.—A Mr. Maury, in a stump in each conclave; that is to say, when any candidate elected by the majority has been declared excluded by the Cardinal Mandatery of one of the four powers,

> Poisonen.-The body of Mrs. Russell, wife of Dr. James G. Russell, of Oakland, Michigan, who recently died at that place, was disinterred on the 18th

Considerate.-About a week since a young man in Salem, Massachusetts, lost a silver watch attac Expenses of Murdea Trials .- The amount of to a gold chain. A day or two afterwards he received

"SALEM, July 20. On! Cow-per!—A correspondent of the Mirror sks for sks for "A lodge in some vast clover field, Some boundless contiguity of hay." this bill become a law the same principle which suthorizes to make, would also to this the fees of sheriff and clerk, and it will probably be little short of \$4,000!

"Sir:—Your watch, on examination, I found was trials of Wyatt and Freeman, was \$3,669 53. Add to this the fees of sheriff and clerk, and it will probably be little short of \$4,000!

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"The There."